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AND THE WORLD
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N. LAZARUS
ORTHODONTIC OPTICIAN
21, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

The China Mail

JEVES
THE CHINA
DISPENSARY

September 22, 1920. Temperature 79. Barometer 29.80. Rainfall 0.13 inch. Humidity 86. September 22, 1919. Temperature 76.

No. 18,062

三拜禮

號二十月九年二〇二一

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1920

日一十月八年九國民華中

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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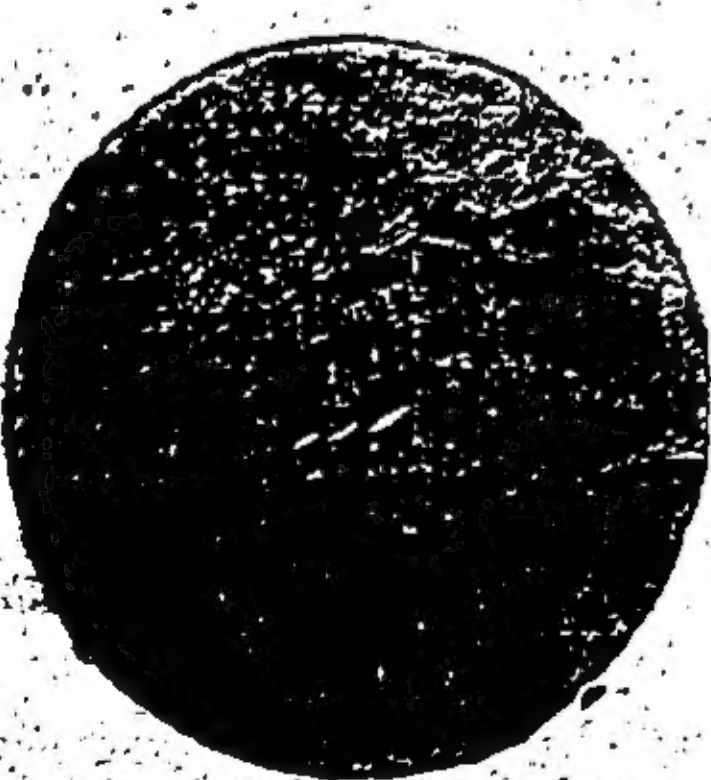
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Quality Buyers

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ALEXANDER BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2242.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Tel. 555. Tel. 634.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Rout's Service to the China Mail.)

STRIKE MENACE

MINERS REFUSE AN IMPARTIAL TRIBUNAL

VARIOUS ARGUMENTS

LONDON, September 20.

The official report of to-day's coal conference shows that Sir Robert
Horne again eloquently appealed to the miners to accept an impartial
tribunal with reference to wages.

The miners' representatives persisted in their refusal, declaring that
the Government had all the facts and was itself in a position to decide.
They declared that unless the wage demand was conceded it was impossible
for them to recommend a continuance of work at to-morrow's conference of
miners' delegates.

Sir Robert Horne reminded the miners of the great interest they pro-
fessed in the consumer getting cheaper coal. Refusal of an impartial
tribunal followed by a strike would result in the consumer having to pay
more. Sir Robert Horne advanced other arguments but all in vain.

After the tea interval the Miners' Executive met privately for two
hours at the Board of Trade and subsequently dispersed without meeting Sir
Robert Horne who was waiting for them. It is generally assumed that the
whole matter will be placed before the national conference of miners'
delegates at their meeting in London to-morrow, when the executives will
put upon the delegates the responsibility of deciding the character of future
action.

IRISH TROUBLES

HEAVY BLOW TO IRISH TRADE.

RAILWAY SERVICE SUSPENDED.

LONDON, September 21.

A serious development in the Irish munitions dispute has taken place.
The Great Northern has suspended traffic from Dundalk to Enniskillen,
making 563 miles on three Irish trunk lines without passenger traffic, the
curtailment of which, the direct result of the refusal of the men to transport
ammunition, has dealt a heavy blow to Irish trade.

FRENCH PRESIDENCY

MILLERAND REPORTED A CANDIDATE
WHO WILL BE PREMIER?

PARIS, September 20.

It is stated in the lobbies that M. Millerand has agreed to stand for the
Presidency.

PARIS, September 20.

M. Millerand, in a statement, expresses the opinion that nowhere
could he do so useful work as Premier. Nevertheless if a majority of
the two Chambers considered his presence at the Elysee preferable to his
pursuit of the national policy he had carried out since his assumption of
the premiership, he could not remain deaf to the appeal of the nation's
representatives.

It is felt that M. Millerand, by his acceptance of the candidacy, has
solved the presidential crisis. Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies
regard his election as a foregone conclusion, and no other candidate has
been officially mentioned. Favourites for the premiership are M. Jonnart,
and M. Briand.

BOLSHEVIST RETREAT

POLES REACH BORDER OF GALICIA

The Bolsheviks continue a hasty retreat in the districts east and
south-east of Lemberg. The Poles pursuing reached the Galician border
at Brody and Husiatyn. The Poles northwards occupied Dubno.

ITALIAN LABOUR

EMPLOYERS AGREE TO WAGES INCREASE

RETURN TO THE NORMAL?

ROME, September 20.

At a conference at the Ministry of the Interior between the delegates of the
employers and the employees it was agreed that the new wages scale should
be retroactive to July 17 the payment of wages sought by the workmen
during the period they occupied the factories excepted. The *Messenger*
learns that the general Confederation of Labour has ordered the workmen
to leave the occupied factories and resume work normally. It also gives
assurances that order will be respected.

TURBULENCE STILL CONTINUES.

LONDON, September 21.

The *Times*'s Milan correspondent reports that although the Confedera-
tion of Labour has ordered the workers to evacuate the commandeered
factories, turbulence continues in the Turin and another chemical factory
seized on September 18 after a struggle, while a fight between metal
workers and carabinieri occurred at Brescia.

RESOFOFANIA

BELEAGUERED GARRISON WELL SUPPLIED.

TROUBLED STRIKE ATTACKERS

LONDON, September 20.

The garrison at Kura has been beleaguered for some weeks, but
is inferred to be satisfactorily supplied with necessities and ammunition
from the air, for according to a *War Office* *Message* communiqué the
latest aerial reconnaissance ascertained a request only asking for tobacco
and cigarettes. The request was conveyed by a sign painted on the roof.
On a transient check at Dard, located 25 miles north-west of Baghdad,
with a following and 1,000 camels, an aerial attack was made which inflicted
considerable casualties.

In north-west Persia, Persian *Caecilia* report that a Bolshevik
aeroplane dropped four bombs on Isfahan.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 4/32
Today's opening rate 4/32

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Rout's Service to the China Mail.)

SPINNERS' STRIKE

LONDON, September 19th.

Two hundred mills will be idle in
Glasgow to-morrow by a strike of spinners
who have repudiated the agreement con-
cluded by their union on their behalf.
Thirty thousand operatives are affected.

BOMB OUTRAGE

NEW YORK, September 19th.

A reward of \$10,000 is offered for in-
formation as regards the Wall Street bomb
outrage.
The newspapers state that the discovery
of parts of a clock mechanism has convinced
the authorities that an enormous bomb was
used, while the owner of the wagon which
is believed to have carried the explosive
has been discovered.

NEW YORK, September 19th.

The police have arrested a Russian
journalist, Mr. Alexander Brailovsky,
owing to an anonymous letter saying that
he was in the financial district shortly be-
fore the Wall Street explosion, after which
he was seen talking to three men who
seemed jubilant.

Mr. Brailovsky who was arrested at the
office of the *Russian Globe* which the police
describe as a Radical magazine—denies all
knowledge of the explosion.

ITALIAN LABOUR TROUBLES

ROME, September 19th.

A telegram from Milan says the
manufacturers have granted an increase of
pay of 1 lire a day to workers over 21
years of age; 50 per cent. increase to
workers under 21; and 60 per cent. to
women and children.

It is reported that the workers have
already evacuated many works, and the
red and black flags have been lowered every-
where.

ROME, September 20th.
It appears that the Red peril in Italy
has been averted and an agreement which
was a signal victory for the workers was
reached owing to Signor Giolitti's insis-
tence upon the men's claims.

The agreement provides 60 to 80 per cent.
workers, joint control of factories between
workers and employers, and evacuation of
factories by workmen.

Signor Giolitti has issued a decree, de-
claring that the manufacturers agreed to
dual control on the ground that the workers
affirmed that their object was to improve
the disciplinary relations between the
workers and employers, and increase the
output. Consequently, a joint committee
is being established, composed of six man-
ufacturers and six workers. The committee
will draw up proposals, which will be sub-
mitted to Parliament, as a bill to re-
organise the industries on the basis of
labour participation in the technical, finan-
cial, and administrative control of indus-
try. In the event of subsequent friction
in any establishment, the agreement pro-
vides for the appointment of a committee
of two masters and two men to decide what
steps are necessary.

DISORDER IN IRELAND

LONDON, September 19th.

A fight occurred in the Wicklow Moun-
tains between a large number of men drill-
ing and the Constabulary. The affair
occurred at Enniskerry, where the Con-
stabulary surrounded the drillers, one of
whom was killed and several wounded.
Forty persons were captured with their
arms.

Another encounter took place at 11 o'clock
last night when an armed party ambushed
and fired on a Constabulary patrol near
Abbeydale, Limerick. One constable was
shot dead and two wounded.

LONDON, September 20th.

Details of the Enniskerry incident show
that there was a pitched battle. The
authorities had concentrated in the dis-
trict a large force of troops with the aid
of a fleet of motor-torries upon in-
formation that certain land was being used
for drilling. The fight was sharp but short.
The soldiers, who threw bombs and used
rifles, were supported by an armoured car.
Several hundreds of men were conveyed
by a fleet of commandeered motor-torries,
and, except the districts of Gortin and
Punkinridge, Co. Tyrone, raided a
hundred Protestant homes, and carried off
arms in the name of the Irish Republic.
The raid lasted several hours.

STRIKE MENACE

LONDON, September 19th.

Reviewing the industrial crisis, the
Observer points out that if the coal strike
comes, it will mean a slide of labour in-
terests. It will be impossible after that
to restore the workers' wages throughout the
country to the present level. If the strike
comes, it will be simply because Mr.
Smolke has determined from the beginning
to force the struggle on one pretext or
another. He has not negotiated, but pro-
ceeded from issue to issue by challenge.
He only abandons one claim for table a new
one. Mr. Smolke says that for once the
Government's case is unanswerable. It has
offered either to refer the wage claims to
an impartial tribunal, or to give an increase
in return for guarantees of proportionately
increased output.

The writer photographed says, "The
country as present looks like a motor-car
which has been day after day stuck half over
the horizon at Beachy Head. If the strike comes,
it will not last long and will be accom-
panied by disaster."

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

Tel. 692

BATH GOWNS

— JUST RECEIVED —

A DELIGHTFUL ASSORTMENT IN
VARIOUS NEW COLOURINGS AND
DESIGNS. MADE FROM A VERY
HIGH GRADE BATH TOWELLING.
THE BEST SELECTION TO BE SEEN
IN THE COLONY. CALL AND
INSPECT THEM.

— ALL SIZES —

J. T. SHAW

SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO.)
QUEEN'S ROAD.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

ENGLISH SOAPS AND TOILET WATERS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1863.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA, LTD.

QUEEN'S
BLDG.

Tel. 515
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ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES.

BOWL FITTINGS, SEMI-INDIRECT LIGHTING UNITS,
PENDANTS, BRACKETS, TABLE LAMPS, Etc.

HEATING and COOKING

KETTLES, IRONS, WARMING PLATES,
COFFEE PERCOLATORS, SAUCEPANS, Etc.

MODERN DESIGNS
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY.

YOUR INSPECTION OF OUR SHOWROOM IS INVITED.

WHISKIES.

Macgregor's V.O.S. Johnnie Walker Red Label
Extra Special Finest Liqueur. Johnnie Walker Black Label

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

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MULTIPLE ENGINE BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
Oriskanywood, London, N.W.2.

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W. R. LORRY & CO.

LAMMERT BROS.AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
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structions to sell by Public Auctionon
THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1920,
Commencing at 11 a.m.at Pacific Mail Godowns, West Point,
41 Mild Steel Plates

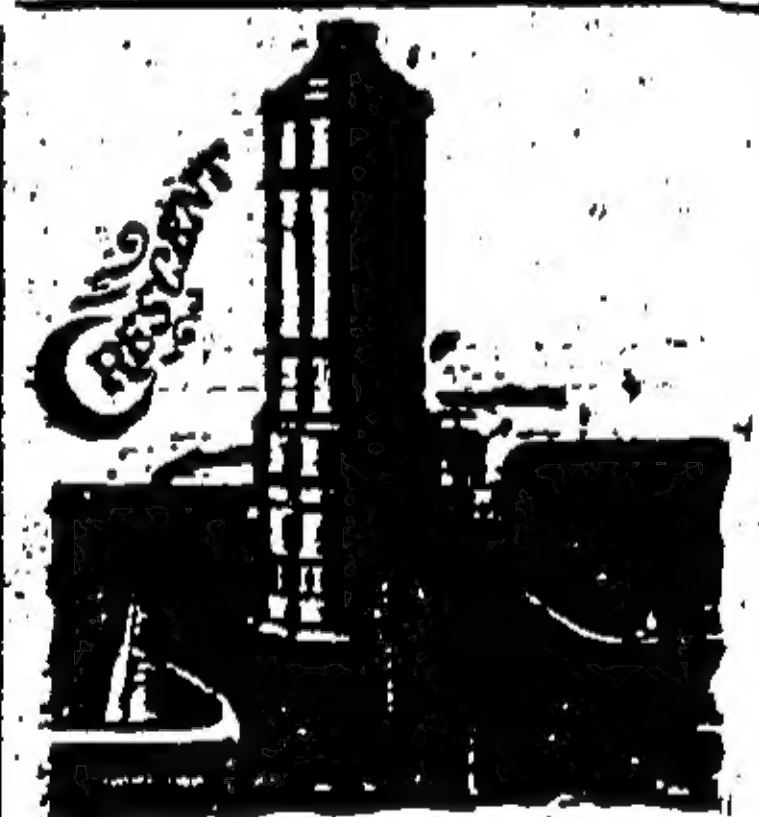
2' x 4' x 8'

22 Mild Steel Plates

5'10" x 4' x 8'

(damaged by sea-water)

ex s/s "ELKRIE" & "ELKRIE"

Terms—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, September 21, 1920.**FOR SALE****MILNER'S SAFES**Apply to
LAMMERT BROS.,
Doddell Street.**MEE CHEUNG**HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY.
100, HONG KONG STREET. Tel. 1218.A large stock of
Kodaks and Kodak
Supplies
Just arrived.**MUMEYA.**Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photography Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.No. 21, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.**MOHIDEEN & CO.**
JEWELLERS.35-40, Queen's Road Central.
Are shortly vacating their
present premises and to
facilitate removal are dis-
posing of their large stocks
of precious stones and
jewellery at exceptionally
favourable prices. A splendid
opportunity is offered of
obtaining genuine articles
cheaply.**INSTANTANEOUS WATER
HEATERS**For Gas and Oil
Unlimited Hot Water.**G. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.**
Nos. 20 & 21 Des Voeux Road Central.
Established 1900**JUST ARRIVED
LATEST TRIMMING
STRAW HATS****CASSUM AHMED.**Milliners & Drapers.
23 & 24, Wellington Street.

Grand 28, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Agents for
Dish and Dyeing
and
Drycleaning Co.**INTIMATIONS****YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.**JUST received a large Consignment
of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive
food for infants which keeps good in
quality during hot weather (2) LAC-
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the
food of infants and (3) DEPENDENT (3)
MILFORD-MAGNATE FLUID INSECTI-
CIDES the Best Fluid for destroying
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and
(4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN
FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in
Houses.PRICES are Very Moderate. In-
spection and Enquiries are cordially
invited.**SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,**
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 1271.

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JUST RECEIVED**FLOWER and VEGETABLE
SEEDS.**This is the year to have a
good garden. Plant lots of
seeds and take good care
of the garden, then you
will have every reason to
be pleased with the result.**GRACA & CO.,**
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong**JAPANESE AFTER**Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER****CHERRY & CO.,**
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 401
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.**MASSAGE HALL**
Graduate from Nippon Massage School.
Mrs. HAN INOKUCHI
Phone No. 1264.
24, Stanley Street,
1st Floor.**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3****ASAHI BEER**BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY
BY THE HON. HUMAN KIMURA

This advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co., Ltd.

HIDDEN GOLD.

IRRESISTIBLE LURE.

FAMOUS LOST TREASURES.

It is exactly four centuries since
Cortez and his handful of Spaniards
destroyed the Aztec civilisation in
their mad lust for gold. To-day a
collection of Aztec and Inca gold
valued at a million sterling is on view
at the museum of the University of
Pennsylvania.All this has been dug up at various
times and in various places. From the
caves and hiding-places in which it
was originally buried by its Indian
owners. Idols, amulets, ornaments,
household utensils—the collection
covers almost the whole range of uses
to which these two lost civilisations
put what was to them their common-
est metal. Nor can it be doubted that
millions more of similar treasure lie
hidden, awaiting the pick and spade
of the enterprising explorer.Treasure seeking is the most fas-
cinating pursuit in the world, and once
a man is bitten with the craze he
never abandons the search. There is
not a year, hardly a month in the year,
in which a treasure-seeking expedi-
tion is not fitted out, to search for
some hidden hoard and although suc-
cess does not come to one in a hun-
dred, yet the certainty that such treas-
ures do lie hidden on lonely bays or
at the bottom of sandy bays is ever
the bait for fresh effort.Some do achieve success. Witness
the famous case of John Phipps, who
began life as a ship's carpenter and
ended it as Sir John Phipps, Governor
of Massachusetts. His fortune was
founded on the recovery of 32 tons of
silver from a Spanish wreck off His-
paniola (Hayti).La Fitte, a famous French buc-
caner, buried a great hoard in the
Leeward Islands, and was killed in a
sea fight in the Gulf of Mexico in
1819, without being able to recover
it. There is every reason to believe
that a certain little vessel of 400 tons,
fitted out in the Thames in 1888, car-
ried a company who successfully re-
trieved this treasure.There are heaps of treasure in Hayti.
When, in 1790, the blacks rose and
the French planters were forced to flee
for their lives, they buried their gold
in gardens and houses. In or about
1898 a poor man at Cape Haytien sud-
denly began to buy land, horses, and
boats. He had found £3,000 in a
chest under the half-ruined house in
which he lived. A speculator then
bought the house, pulled it all down,
and discovered further treasure worth
£40,000.But the most famous of lost treas-
ures is that supposed still to exist
among the Coocoo Islands, which lie
some 500 miles west of Panama. No
less than 12 million pounds is the
sum spoken of, and within the past**LAST KIPLING SERGEANT.**HIS SOLILOQUY ON THE ALDER-
SHOT SHOW.Four long-haired, high booted
cavaliers stood in a glade in the woods
at Aldershot the other afternoon. The
mind made a backward jump of cen-
turies. The setting was perfect,
everything was in keeping but their
occupation, which, it is safe to say,
they never crossed the mind of a cavalier.
They were being snapped by a photo-
grapher.The glade was just outside the
ground of the Aldershot Command
Horse Show, and the cavaliers were
about to take part in the musical side
of the 3rd Hussars, in which were
shown all the various uniforms worn
by the regiment down to the khaki
and tin hat of the late war. The ride
was the feature of the first day's show.
Red coats with such hats, cocked
hats, blue coats with shakos, and
bushies stood out boldly against the
green grass, and turned and twisted
kaleidoscopically in intricate evolu-
tions. The costumes dated back over
the whole history of the regiment
since 1680.The ring for the rest of the day was
filled with a succession of chargers,
bouncy little polo ponies, troopers,
teams, and jumpers.It was interesting and a little sad
to note the change from other days
in the men who took part in the riding
and driving classes for men and
N.C.O.'s. The hard bitten, grizzled
veteran, whose life had been given
to and was at last claimed by the
Army has gone; and the stout, florid
faced sergeant is also vanishing. A
new generation has taken of N.C.O.'s
and men alike, who are young, lithe,
and fresh-faced.The difference ends there; many
of the boys are veterans themselves,
and have learned their soldiering in a
hard school. They ride and drive as
well, and turn out horses and harness
with the same meticulous care as
those who are gone."They're good lads," said the last
of the old sergeants, who are discover-
ed watching the judging; "they're not
at all steady with the horses, but that'll
come. You can't put old heads on
lads, though it wouldn't do to tell
em so."25 years half a dozen costly expedi-
tions have vainly sought for this enor-
mous fortune.The story is that in 1835, when
Lima was threatened by insurgents,
the rich citizens put all their valuables
aboard the barque "Mary Dyer" and
sent her to the Coocoo Islands for safe keep-
ing. Her crew quarrelled, most were
killed, and the secret of the hiding-
place was lost.—Daily Mail.**WORLD'S FILM CENTRE.**

HUGE BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

FILMS FOR THE FAR EAST.

A new film development, of first-
rate importance to Great Britain, is
taking place as a result of investiga-
tions by a City merchant in America
and in the Far East.Mr. Greenhill, a City manufacturer
of "raw" films, has just returned to
London after a five-months' trip,
undertaken for the purpose of co-
ordinating American and British film
production and distribution. In Japan
he established new distributing or-
ganizations which will be directed from
London, and he is now engaged in
establishing similar organizations in
every country in Europe, and in Asia,
Africa, and Australia. Contracts have
been signed with the United Artists—
Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. D.
W. Griffith, and Miss Mary Pickford
—providing for the release through
the London centre of all their produc-
tions to every country in the world
outside America and Canada. Studios
are to be erected in England for the
United Artists, where pictures will be
produced by the leading American
artists for all countries, including
America and Canada.England, it is hoped, will become
the film centre of the world. The
best British pictures will be distrib-
uted with those of the United Artists
of America through the British ex-
changes already existing in Japan and
to be established in the Philippine
Islands, Shanghai, Singapore, Bom-
bay, Vladivostok, when Siberia is
opened, and in all centres in Europe.
Mr. Greenhill told a representative of
The Times that Japan was a great pic-
ture-loving nation. There were thea-
tres there in which 5,000 people were
accommodated, and these were always
full, although the prices of admission
ranged from 50 to 500. The Japanese
were very keen to learn more about
Western methods and customs, and
were flocking to the cinemas because
they provided practically the only
means by which they could obtain that
knowledge. The best of America's
film players were anxious to come to
England to make pictures because in
this country there were the finest
"locations" for exteriors and the best
story writers. The whole scheme,
which had been approved and adopted
by the United Artists, would have one
important result—the unfettered entry
of the best British pictures into all
parts of the world.**A GOOD SUGGESTION**TRY Chamberlain's Tablets, which
bilious or constipated. You are
certain to be much pleased with them.
They are easy to take and pleasant in
effect. For sale by all Chemists and
Grocers.**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**

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Hotel Mansions.Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.**HEALTH against SICKNESS.**By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MAGARONI PASTE STARS,
EGG-STICKLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY
You will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being
manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary
Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.
Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.
Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.**THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.
CO., LTD.**HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road
Central. Tel. No. 2330.

BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 430 & 431, Nanking Road.

FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing King Street, Causeway Bay
and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

TRADE MARK.

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HOTELS & SHIPS.BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEPS, UPHOLSTERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
HIGH-CLASS TEAKWOOD & BLACK WOOD FURNITURE.**CHEONG LEE & CO.**TEL. No. 841. HEAD OFFICE: 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
CABLE ADDRESS: "CHEONGLEE" A.B.C. CODE 5TH EDITION.**HOTELS AND CAFES.****THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.**

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HOTEL MANSIONS.****THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,****J. E. TAGGART,
Manager.****THE PEAK HOTEL.**1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.**KING EDWARD HOTEL**

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ALL ELECTRIC TRAM, Pan Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
A European Bath and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
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BIRTHS.

MAIN.—On September 15, 1920, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Duncan Main, a daughter.
BAKER.—On July 19, 1920, at Victoria, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Baker, late of Shanghai, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JOHN—TWIGG.—On September 17, 1920, at Shanghai, Arthur Lewis (Chinese Postal Service), eldest son of Mr. J. W. H. John (Customs Statistical Department) and the late Mrs. John May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. O'Brien Twigg, Shanghai.

DEATHS.

WESTBROOK.—On September 17, 1920, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, Mrs. Annie May Arnold Westbrook, aged 33 years.
SCOTSON.—On September 17, 1920, at Shanghai, James Scottson, aged 41 years.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1920.

COAL STRIKE TALK.

The method of Reuter in cabling snippets of a controversy, little typical bits of argument, the picturesque or more striking parts of day to day procedure, does not tend to clarify our ideas. An intelligent and impartial summary would help. In particular, we should be told the real issues, and just what it is that is in dispute.

It seems to be the fact that the present trouble is an old one. It seems, though it has not been made clear for us in the telegraphic news, that nationalization is still the real issue on which the parties are joined.

The demand for a two shilling increase of pay is only a part of demands which are calculated to keep nationalization of coal mines so far.

It is important that we should not forget the Bankery Commission, which stayed off a strike previously mentioned. The Majority Report of that Commission, appointed by the Government, was in favour of nationalization, and it was not adopted by the Government. Neither we are for or against the

nationalization of coal, we must recognize that here we have a grievance not unlike that felt by employers when the workers fail to abide by the result of arbitration, or like that of the Australian people, when Mr. Hughes refused to accept the decision of the first referendum against conscription. There is a natural hardening in such cases. The coal miners are more determined on nationalization than ever.

Incidentally, they are also turned more toward the notion of "direct action." If the Government itself goes against constitutional lines, by disregarding a decision won thereon, it can hardly expect with honesty any astonishment at other action by the miners. The miners now believe in "Direct Action"—in getting their own way by the use of special powers, just as the government does by "Dora"—but they have not yet converted the other Trades Unions, and so have to go it alone. This explains the present tedious negotiations, which full consciousness of power would probably have brushed aside long ago.

Meanwhile, the Government's Ministry of Mines Bill, the official answer to the nationalization proposal, forces them into the field. It is a declaration of war on the original issue. They refuse to work it, and in so doing are accused of "direct action." This opposition to Parliament? This weakens their case, when badly presented, so far as public sympathy is concerned. Their leaders are not without the tactical sense, however, and it is tactics which account for the miners' present insistence on a reduction of the price of coal to the consumer.

The surplus profits of the controlled mines are estimated at sixty-six millions sterling. The Government proposed to hang on to this surplus, as representing what they might have claimed as excess profits duty had the mines not been under government control. The miners to this have said no; they insist that it should be divided between themselves and the consumers—a shrewd move. They ask two shillings a day more for themselves, and a drop of 1s. 2d. per ton on the domestic price. It is probable that they do not really need the extra two shillings, but they could not decently ask for the lot, and to propose the return of the lot in rebates to the consumer would have been too plainly a political move—theoretically reserved for the parliamentary battlefield. But if the Government does not believe in permanent nationalization, they say it has no right to the

profits of temporary (war time) nationalization—a fairly logical point. They realize that they can gradually force nationalization by making private ownership unprofitable, by progressive pressure of wages on profits. Hitherto every increase of wage has been put on the consumer, but it is recognized that the consumer's limit has arrived.

We cannot accept the argument of the *Manchester Guardian* that this oblique political attack is improper, or that a question like nationalization is for the nation to decide. Much of the nation could not decide it. All the rest of the nation wants is coal at a reasonable price, for national and private consumption. Given that it has no further interest, whereas the miners and the mine-owners have an abiding and preponderant interest. Those who are against nationalization say, without knowing, that it would not pay, that it would mean dearer coal. Those who are for it say the opposite, and how far they know or do not know must be estimated by themselves. However, the time has long gone by for wasting time on discussions of whether the miners ought or ought not to do what they are doing. The point is that they are doing it, and if they succeed, they will prove their case by success. The Government, in any case, is not to be admired, for it retains enough control to represent partial nationalization, while throwing a sop of private profit to its friends the owners, and meanwhile trying to hoodwink the public into the belief that it stands firm on the principle of constitutional decision as against direct action. It is to be hoped that sooner than force upon the nation the evils of a strike it will surrender the sweets of office and "go to the country." Being shrewdly aware that if it goes there it will be allowed to stop there, our hopes are but small.

BOOZE.

Having written about beer, which is not booze, let us now do our duty and write of the deplorable drinking habits of the people. In America, the pioneer of prohibition, it is not easy to learn what the conditions are. We get side by side the witness who declares that since prohibition he has seen more drunken men than ever before, and the witness who says in his wrath that he will leave the country because it is impossible to get a drink. They cannot both be right.

In Russia, where they banished vodka, we see only too well what happened. They became drinkers of blood.

In France, the absence of absinthe has probably only led to increased indulgence in other liquors. In Germany—but German beer makes no difference either way.

At home we have statistics, terrible statistics. A Blue Book just published asserts that the tide of war-time temperance has ebbed, and that the convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1919 were 57,948, as against 29,075 in 1918, an increase of 99.3 per cent. That this figure is less than half the total for 1915 and previous years is not stressed by the teetotal agitator. The figures show the effect of war-time restriction, and of reaction following:

1914	183,828
1915	135,611
1916	84,191
1917	46,410
1918	29,075
1919	57,948

In March 1919, four months after the Armistice, the more severe restrictions on the sale of drink were relaxed. The evening hours were prolonged, and next the morning and afternoon hours were increased. In June the "no treating" order was rescinded. But the number of public houses was heavily decreased, and this led to an increase in the number of drinking clubs. It may yet be shown that the undesirable reaction was largely due to temperance legislation. There were 16,040 fewer licensed houses in 1919 than in 1904. In 1919, 498 licences were extinguished, with compensation; but there was an increase of over 900 clubs.

The official report says: "Some of the circumstances or causes—which operated at different times, in different ways, and in different degrees in different districts—may be stated as follows: There were more men at home, and fewer of them in khaki, more policemen (and those less over-worked) available for street duty, more hours for drinking, more (and stronger) liquor, more light in the streets, more money, more leisure, less self-control, less appreciation of the fact that drunkenness is a matter now the war is over, less readiness to realize that the progress towards general sobriety was during the war ought to be carried on in peace-time, and lack of adequate equipment for driving that point home."

Now, that is one way of looking at it. The offenders may have more money and more leisure, as

well as less self-control, and that may explain it. But other explanations are at least possible. Every body knows that men fly to drink for consolation. For what do they need to be consoled? They were layed off during the war with utopian promises and the rosier of hopes. Victory was to bring profound changes. Let them only win the war, and there should be a new world. Let them win the war, and "Dora" would be sent to the right about. There has been no profound change. There is no sign of a regenerated world. The ill December 1921, by the same old corrupt gang of administrators whose job is made easier thereby. Bright hopes have been blasted, the joke is heavy, and the outlook gloomy. The more patriotic we are, keener our trouble is, and the greater the yearning for solace. That is another possible explanation.

That the police have more time now to run in booze cases is a matter-of-fact explanation, with which it is unnecessary to insult the intelligence of the thoughtful reader.

And since it is all a matter of figures anyway, let us console ourselves for the figures that dismay Dean Weldon by calculating that only one man in every 777 got drunk last year. That makes it look less terrible.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Sherlock Holmes and the editor conversed.
"I am writing about the President of France, M. Deschanel," said the editor. "You will have seen that his resignation is talked of."

"Yes."

"I shall say what a disappointment this must be to our French friends."

"I shouldn't," said Sherlock. "Deduce that he is unpopular."

"Unpopular?" The editor was frankly amazed. "Not any sign of that in the French Press," he said. "You do not read intelligently."

"How?"

"You read of his fall from a train?"

"Certainly."

"Well, didn't you notice that they then provided him with an aeroplane?"

ARGUMENT.

The words "every man has a right to earn a living" caught our eye in the *Kindergarten Press*, and thinking that the children were at last beginning to have ideas, we read the article in which they occurred. It appeared last evening. It was entitled "Home Labour Conditions," and it revealed at the outset that the youngster believed that in a Tory colony it would be safe to disapprove of Trade Unions.

It referred to "foolish Trade Union rules," and hinted that there is a rule which "prevents men and women from earning a livelihood." This, observed the sententious infant, is "distinctly wrong in principle and practice." How like grown-ups the dear child then talk sometimes. We were next told that the miners "are already one of the most highly paid class of workers," but not that their job is one of the most arduous, unpleasant, dirty, and dangerous—worse, for instance, than journalism. Then we learned, for it was news to us, that there is "some hard and fast Trade Union rule" which prevents "thousands of ex-service men" from getting a job. We wondered what it could be. As a Trades Unionist we wondered what it could possibly be. Then we found out. They are not allowed to learn the trade of "housing," of "skilled builders." That's too bad. Also it is too bad that this restriction of the number of builders' apprentices will "allow her competitors to seize a little more of Britain's overseas market." The houses we send overseas are—but no matter. Let us get to the beautiful point, the illuminating conclusion. The acute little thinker deserves quoting. He prattles:

"There is room for the provision of work for all, if workers will only be content to co-operate with employers instead of always fighting them. By all means let the employees of every trade and calling receive adequate and even generous remuneration, but there must also be a realization that every man has a right to earn a living, whether he has been trained in the precise way of the past or not. Because a man has not served an apprenticeship should not stand in the way of his earning a livelihood, and if another man wants to turn out a certain quantity of work per hour, there should be no far put on his effort. From the labour standpoint of industry this appears to be an age of restriction, whereas in fact it should have been an age of facilitation. How matters go now will make all the difference later on."

We are tempted to agree with such laudable sentiments. Let us for the sake of the argument adopt them. For instance, we probably know more law than half the lawyers in Hongkong; we are not making money fast enough in journalism; and we have "a right to earn a living." Because we have not served an apprenticeship to the law, that should not stand in the way of our practising at the local bar.

Again, nearly every man we meet seems to know more about disease and medicine than the doctors do. They have a right to earn a living, make apprenticeship. Why shouldn't the Tailor's guild boiler who tells us what is the best thing to take for our aggravated cerebral atrophy, be allowed to charge doctors' fees?

Every man is entitled to earn a living, whether he has been trained in the precise way of the past or not. Why shouldn't we have the late Mr. Hutchison's job? Or Professor Middleton Smith's? The *Telegraph* argument is capable, as you see, of extensive application.

On the whole, however, we are not serious in our support of it. We have seen too well what happens in our own trade, journalism, as a result of taking on every man who has a right to earn a living, regardless of training, apprenticeship, or even of capacity. No, no, son. The argument cannot stand. Try again; and next time, don't let your anxiety to suck up to the losses blind you to the easily ascertainable fact that there is more in Trades Unionism than your young and innocent mind has so far grasped.

THE SMILE DID IT.

ARMED PIRATES MOLIFIED.

A WEST RIVER ADVENTURE.

Ability to smile ingeniously and casually light a cigar when faced by a horde of armed Chinese on the West River on Wednesday last made a comedy of what might easily have been a tragedy.

Having been informed that as the result of a collision in the Fatsan Creek some eight miles distant a cargo junk had been sunk in the fairway, a customs official embarked in a launch and set out to find the wreck.

All efforts to find the wreck having failed, the official happened to notice a crowd of interested spectators on the bank. Accordingly, he directed the coxswain to make for the shore. Having climbed the bank on the launch's ladder the official was perturbed to find himself looking down the barrel of a rifle. Realizing that precipitate retreat or bluster would be equally unwise, he stood his ground and just smiled. "I do not know what I looked like," he subsequently declared, "but there it is, I just smiled while I extracted a cigar from my breast pocket and applied a light."

The rifle was lowered and the man behind the gun demanded to know the object of the stranger's visit. The story of the wreck elicited the statement that those on the bank knew nothing about the matter. It was then that the observant official became painfully aware that the whole crowd was armed. So he just smiled the most genial of smiles as he backed down the ladder into the launch. When safe in midstream he asked the coxswain who were the people on the river bank. The reply was, "Pirates!" The laconic hero of this little adventure then concludes: "We came home!"

PORT SAID.

QUARANTINE WORK.

LACK OF ORGANISATION.

An English doctor has been appointed to the quarantine staff at Port Said (writes a correspondent at the port). It is hoped that he will succeed in introducing some English ideas into the service, which is a byword for its lack of modern organization. There is an ample staff, and there is no possible excuse for detailing large and valuable ships for hours at a time waiting pratique. Local bills of health are treated with amusement at other ports, and the so-called "distinction" is a joke.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

PIRATES MADE WELCOME.

Hired to act as city guard.

"Can you beat it?" asks a correspondent who writes that at seven o'clock on Friday morning last a band of pirates—a thousand strong—crossed the Fatsan Creek and took possession of the city of Port Said. The entry of the city promptly spared no pains to make their visitors welcome, feeding them and supplying them with money. Having put the Chamber of Commerce and other buildings at the disposal of their visitors the entry then engaged them "at a price" to act as city guards!

SPECIAL CABLE

SINGAPORE TRAGEDY.

SIX MEN ASPHYXIATED.

CARGO FUMES FROM SHIP ASHORE.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, Sept. 21.
Six men were asphyxiated aboard the "Altenburg" which is ashore near Fallowden Shoal yesterday through cargo fumes. The deceased comprised Jock Watt, the well-known shipwright of the Harbour Board, two French sailors, one French stoker, and two natives.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The water at Wuchow on Sept. 18 was 31 feet, and on Sept. 20, 42 feet.

While mooring on Sunday the "China" lost an anchor and 45 fathoms of cable.

Ice House Street from Queen's Road to Des Voeux Road is to be closed to motor traffic from to-day.

Lieuts. G. Cartels, E. H. O'Connor, R. F. Crawford, and R. H. Harvey have been appointed to the "Carlisle."

Messrs. H. M. H. Nemazee and Co. are reported to have bought the s.s. "Bendloch" from the Ben Line, for \$85,000.

The Naval medal has been awarded 2nd Cl. B. J. Dore of the "Carlisle"; 1st Cl. G. W. Seymour of the "Colombo."

The wedding is to take place in Hongkong shortly of Lt. B. L. Seton-Winton to Miss G. M. P. Dole. Both are of Kobe, Japan.

The death occurred at sea on August 5, of Capt. William George Legge, late of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.

It is officially announced that the F.M.S. Government propose to redeem six per cent. F.M.S. War Loan at the date on which it is due, 1st May, 1921.

Cdr. Eughieer C. Palmer, D.S.C., Paymtr., Lt.-Col. H. L. Shaw, Lieuts. H. A. Pelham, R. A. Boucher, R. Leeds, and D. L. Tufness, D.S.C. have been appointed to the "Hawkins."

Judgment was granted in H. M. Supreme Court in a claim by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, and Co. against L. G. G. Taylor for \$108 for goods supplied. Mr. Lucas, plaintiff's secretary, said the bill had never been presented because defendant left town immediately after contracting the debt. Plaintiff saw that he was in town for the interport cricket match and took that opportunity of suing him. Defendant was not represented in Court.

The Robinson Piano Co.'s store at Kuala Lumpur recently suffered considerable damage from fire and water. The result disclosed that the alarm had been given only just in time to avert a disastrous conflagration. As it was, boxes with many pianos inside were burned, the walls blackened, and the wooden beams of the ceiling were already charred. About a dozen pianos were damaged and practically everything else in the shop burned out except a few pianos, but these were drenched.

A telegram received in London from Manila by Messrs. Alfred Holt and Company reports the death of Captain J. W. Batchelor, O.B.E., a former well-known officer of the Liverpool Salvage Association. Capt. Batchelor retired from active service early in 1919 on account of health and proceeded to New Zealand to spend the winter months. He was on his way to Hongkong, and thence to Japan, when his death occurred. Captain Batchelor's son is resident in Japan. It was to visit him that the captain was proceeding to that country. Some weeks ago Captain Batchelor's daughter also left for Japan, the intention being that there should be a family reunion.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward Wilson, who are leaving Shanghai to-day for Hongkong en route to New Zealand on account of Mrs. Wilson's health, were amongst the pioneer band of missionaries who opened up the work in eastern Shantung about 30 years ago. Then the people were most hostile to the foreigner and tried in every way possible to prevent any one getting a footing in their midst, threatening with imprisonment and worse any one who dared rent their premises to the "foreign devil." Many and great are the changes they have lived to witness.

Due in a large measure to the tact, wisdom, and patience exercised by that first band of missionaries, many regrets are expressed at their having to leave for health reasons, but their Chinese friends and foreigners too, hope that after a few years in New Zealand they will be able to return to the scene of their labours to carry on the good work they have been doing.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE BANDMAN CO.

A VOICE FROM THE MINARET.

In the Theatre Royal last night the Bandman Comedy Co., who have not been slow to win a high place in the favour of local theatregoers, gave further proof of their undoubted ability by the admirable manner in which they presented, "A Voice from the Minaret," a successful London play from the brilliant pen of Robert Hichens. The audience, though possibly not so large as on the two previous nights of the season, was none the less appreciative and gave frequent testimony to its enjoyment in warm encomiums.

The players again acquitted themselves with considerable credit. Mr. O. Twiss, in the difficult role of Andrew Fabian torn between conflicting desires to follow his chosen career of the Church and to sacrifice the conventional in the fulfilment of his love for a married woman, earned the highest praise. No less able were Miss Violet Blyth Frost, as the woman, linked to a cruel and unfaithful husband, who holds the love of Andrew in Damascus until the call to prayer—the voice from the minaret—calls him to the priesthood; Mr. Philip Carlton, as Father Elsworthy, friend and counsellor of Andrew over whom he exercises great influence for good; Miss Muriel Johnston, as the charming and effective mother of Andrew; and Miss Beryl Barracough, as her friend and companion. Special credit is due also to Mr. Carl Lawson for his clever portrayal of the exacting pair of the boorish and irascible husband. To-night the Company will submit "General Post," a play written during the war but containing all the elements of a laughable comedy.

OBITUARY.

SIRGT. F. J. WITT.

DEATH FROM MALARIAL FEVER.

At the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, early yesterday morning, Sergeant Frederick James Witt, of the Wiltshire Regiment, died from malarial fever. The deceased took ill soon after coming off guard duty on Friday night, and was attended by the Garrison Medical Officer. On the following morning his condition becoming worse, he was removed to the Military Hospital, where in spite of everything that was done for him, his temperature increased until death occurred.

The deceased, who was 33 years of age, enlisted in the Wiltshire Regiment in October, 1914, as a private, and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant in 1916. At the outbreak of the War in 1914, he served with his regiment in France, and was taken prisoner the same year. He remained in Germany until the armistice when he was repatriated. He leaves a widow and two children, one of whom is only one month old. They are in the Colony and much sympathy will be felt for them in their bereavement. The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday evening with full military honours.

MR. JAMES SCOTSON.

DEATH AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai papers record the death of Mr. James Scottson, for many years a prominent and popular resident of the Settlement.

A native of Manchester, deceased came to Shanghai about 16 or 17 years ago for a local piece goods business. Later he started in on business of his own, as Messrs. James Scottson and Co. He was 41 years of age, and, before coming to the Far East, was prominent in athletic circles in Lancashire, having played as an amateur footballer for Manchester City. On his arrival in the Settlement he continued his active interest in the winter game and played very many sterling games. He was also a keen golfer, a volunteer, and a member of the S. C. C.

Mr. Scottson was married and leaves a widow and family to mourn his loss, and to them the deep sympathy of many friends in the Settlement will be extended. Deceased only recently returned to Shanghai from a trip to Australia.

HONGKONG'S HEALTH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

RETURNS FOR THE WEEK.

One fatal case of enteric fever, of which the victim was a Chinese, was reported yesterday.
Last week, in addition to ten deaths from influenza, all Chinese, one death occurred from enteric fever, two cases of which, one British and the other Chinese, were notified. There were also two cases of diphtheria, one Portuguese, and one Chinese.

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CANADA MARUTuesday, 2nd November

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SAIGON MARUMonday, 4th October.

BURMA MARUMonday, 11th October.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARUSaturday, 2nd Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.

KUNAJIRI MARUWednesday, 28th September.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in Japan and taking cargo Overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

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NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

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KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

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SOBU MARUThursday, 23rd September.

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Tel. No. 74 and 745.

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HONGKONG	SHANGHAI	Sept. 23, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Sept. 23, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO	SHANGHAI	Sept. 23, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SHANGHAI	Sept. 23, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	SHANGHAI	Sept. 23, at 9 a.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SHANGHAI	Sept. 23, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	SHANGHAI	Sept. 23, at 10 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI AND PUEOW	SHANGHAI	Sept. 23, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, & TIENTSIN	SHANGHAI	Sept. 23, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Sept. 23, at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Steamships Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yanchow and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

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"ICONIUM"About Oct. 11th.

For NEW YORK.

"ELDEN"About Oct. 15th.

"CITY OF JOLIET"About Nov. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

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Via Panama

S.S. "ELDEN"About 15th Oct.

S.S. "CITY OF JOLIET"About 15th Nov.

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	30,000	Sept. 30th
SIERRA MARU	20,000	Oct. 12th
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 28th
SHINYO MARU	27,000	Nov. 23rd
PERIA MARU	9,000	Dec. 2nd

Omitting call at Shanghai. Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through to TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE to Buenos Ayres.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	LEAVE HONGKONG
SEITO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 10th, 1921

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

FOR	ABOUT	SAILING	ABOUT
S.S. "VINTA"	Oct. 19.	S.S. "VINTA"	Oct. 19.
S.S. "WEST ELTON"	Nov. 1.	S.S. "WEST ELTON"	Nov. 1.
S.S. "WEST MONTOP"	Dec. 1.	S.S. "WEST MONTOP"	Dec. 1.

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SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS

From Hongkong to Vancouver

Express of AsiaSept. 23, at 11 a.m.

Express of RussiaOct. 21, at 11 a.m.

Express of JapanOct. 29, at 11 a.m.

Express of AsiaNov. 9, at 11 a.m.

Express of RussiaNov. 18, at 11 a.m.

Express of JapanDec. 18, at 11 a.m.

Express of AsiaDec. 21, at 11 a.m.

Express of RussiaJan. 13, at 11 a.m.

Express of JapanJan. 13, at 11 a.m.

Express of AsiaFeb. 10, at 11 a.m.

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Express of JapanFeb. 10, at 11 a.m.

Express of AsiaFeb. 10, at 11 a.m.

Neckwear that Fashion favours.

We are now showing a big assortment of Ties in the very latest patterns and plain colours. Rich fancy silks, plain Crepe-de-chine or Barthea silks and Irish Poplins for Bows or Knots. There is such a quantity of New Ties, that the selection of correct neckwear is merely a matter of satisfying your personal desire.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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SIN OF WITCHCRAFT.

SIGNAL X-PLR.

GROSSEST SUPERSTITION STILL PREVAILS.

From time to time the criminal courts remind us that, in spite of all the labours of the schools, the grossest superstition still maintains its authority over many minds. The case which Mr. Justice Atkinson has just tried at Glamorgan Assizes lacks the circumstances of horror which are often associated with its kind; but it will long be remembered as a signal example of credulity in the modern world. An old Welsh farmer and his family were suffering from some skin disease. He sent for the local wise woman, and she pronounced that they were all bewitched. In return for a huge fee—the ultimately received £122—she gave him a charm to wear. The farmer, as is not uncommon, seems to have mingled a certain shrewdness with his folly; he believed he and his family had been cursed, but he investigated the charm, and found that it was made of something like wood cinders. The magician apparently had a large practice and an ambitious imagination. Another farmer, as told that his whole family and establishment were bewitched, and that unless she was paid £300 the place would be burnt down. A little boy fell ill, and unless another £100 was paid he was to die. This catalogue by no means exhausts the lady's exploits, which were not excessively rewarded by a sentence of eighteen months' hard labour. The case was certainly flagrant, but we are not entitled to treat it as an example of the crude ignorance which still obtains and can only obtain, in remote rural districts. The defence boldly contended that "no false pretences were used" because the female prisoner had been called in by her victims, and that her representations of the remedial power of her charms were parallel to the claims made for patent medicines. We hold no brief for those preparations, but we submit that the patent medicine which threatens the death of your child or the burning of your house unless you buy it has not yet been put on sale. Yet we agree with the defence that this wise woman of Glamorgan is by no means unique. Her parallels are to be found even more abundantly in large cities than in the countryside. In every one of those who traffic in occult powers, who trade upon the superstitions, the miseries, and the sorrows of the credulous, and pretend to sell knowledge of the unknown, guidance from the unseen, and help from the unreal. The Welsh countryfolk were so far wiser than some of the tribe of Endor in that the greed of the magician brought them into contact against her. But the worst evil of the cult is not in the plundering of its victims. More insidious and more ruinous is its corrupting influence on the mind and heart of those who yield to its delusions. *Daily Telegraph.*

REI DEER MEAT.

WORLD'S CHIEF MEAT FOOD!

AS PALATABLE AS BEEF.

That reindeer will eventually replace beef as the world's chief meat food is the belief of Mr. Vilhelm Stenstrom, the Arctic explorer, who was recently granted a 30 years' grazing permit for reindeer in Baffin Land, including a strip of land ten miles wide.

The Hudson Bay Company is backing this huge project, says a Montreal correspondent, thereby beating United States capitalists in the first attempt in the American continent to create a new meat supply.

Reindeer tongues have long been known to epicures, and it is claimed that back reindeer flesh is as palatable as beef.

In March last, Mr. Stenstrom told the Canadian House of Commons that reindeer was being sold to wholesalers in New York at 2s. 6d. a lb., but that when the meat became general it could be sold at a quarter of that price.

GRANDI'S FLIGHT.

IN THE AIR AT 100.

ENJOYED IT AWFULLY.

A sprightly old woman opened the door of a house in Mansfield, near Nottingham, in answer to the knock of a representative of the *Weekly Dispatch*. In bright tones she inquired his mission.

"May I see your mother, please?" I mean the famous old lady of a hundred years who has been flying in an aeroplane.

"Oh, you mean me! I am Mrs. Ann Sissons," she replied.

The pressman was surprised, for she moved quite easily, and her hearing was excellent. The march of time had furrowed her cheeks and laid its deep ruts on her brow; but the eyes, blue and quick as a bird's, smiled and twinkled. Truly a wonderful old lady! Her hair is the colour of white carded silk, slightly tinted with smoke yellow.

"It was lovely in the aeroplane," she said, after she had told of her eldest and great-grandchildren, the eldest a mere babe of 21 years or so, and in the Army, they put a cap on me and a big pair of glass things, and then I got into a box. The fly-wheel buzzed and we were off."

"They didn't wrap me in either," went on this flying enthusiast, who was born in the same year as Queen Victoria.

"You wouldn't believe how safe it was. Even if the flywheel stopped, I was turned upside down I couldn't have fallen out. My, and it was windy and chilly up there. I flew at three thousand feet, so they tell me."

"Right over the houses and green fields we went, buzzing and singing. I enjoyed it awfully, and they are going to take me up again soon. I am glad to say. I should like to fly it myself, only I might pull the wrong sail, and then we'd go down with a bump."

"Feel dizzy? Good gracious me no! Why, I've never even had a headache so far as I can remember. It's only a bit of rheumatism in my knee that stops me from working, that's all. The rheumatism is rather a nuisance, for it means I have to carry a stick with me when I go for walks into the town to have a look at what they are going to invent next. My hands are a bit troubled as you can see."

Her hand, were gnarled and toiled, the skin having shrunk over the old bones. Those hands, had nursed ten children, and only when eight-two spring times had gone did they cease their constant work.

Mrs. Sissons told how her husband died and broken three of her ribs that she decided that it was time to rest awhile.

"I have had a very hard life, fighting all the time against poverty," she continued, "and sorrow. There is a lot of sorrow in a life of a century, and a lot of sunshine, too, but I believe in a sense of humour, for it carries you over a lot of dark places. My, but haven't I seen some sights! Time was when the old coach used to come past, and sometimes the robbers on horse-back too, firing the pistols. Then I remember the fights about the Corn Laws, and the burning ricks at night. And wasn't there trouble when they first invented the threshing machine, and it was no longer necessary to thresh the wheat with flails! Then the trains came, and the factories, and the motor-cars, and now the aeroplane. Little by little green fields were eaten up, and the town grew. And yet it seems only yesterday that I was a little girl throwing flowers to float away in the brook. What I'm looking forward to," she said opening the door for me, "is the time when I shall take my great-grandson up and tell him all about flying."

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not you are missing time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a little Chamberlain's Pain Balm and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CONTRABAND FOR AMERICA.

ATTEMPT IN THE EAST.

FAILURE TO OBTAIN WHISKY IN SHANGHAI.

Efforts which have been in progress for some months back to obtain whisky in Shanghai for American consumption have during the past two or three weeks been renewed. The scheme is understood to be that the whisky will be purchased from local dealers, shipped to Canada, and then smuggled over the border. We presume that the attempts are not confined to Shanghai but are general throughout the East, says the *N.C. Daily News*. Whisky is sold here at \$20 and upwards a case, and the profitable nature of the business will be seen from the statement that in the United States it is now selling at \$23 a bottle. At least so it is reported.

As matters stand we believe that the efforts to start this contraband trade from the Far East have not been successful, the reason being that no excess supply is available. During the war the distillers of Scotland were to a large extent tied up on making alcohol for use in explosives, and in consequence stocks of whisky undergoing the maturing process were not maintained. The shortage of whisky is a shortage of properly matured spirits, and some time ago a well-known distiller expressed the opinion that for the next two or three years prohibition in America would have a beneficial effect on the trade, giving it the opportunity to return to its pre-war condition.

Owing to the present shortage of matured whisky the absence of the usual American demand is not felt, as the stocks in hand are only sufficient to meet the requirements of other customers throughout the world. At present these customers are rationed, and so when American contraband agents attempt to obtain supplies in the East, for instance, they are faced with the difficulty that there are no excess stocks available.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on Wednesday, August 18.

The cotton markets have been severely affected by the factors noted in our last report. Unsatisfactory developments in the European political situation, coming as they do after a prolonged period of trade inactivity and added to financial difficulties and industrial unsettlement, have proved to be a strongly bearish influence. New York appears to have been quite overshadowed by these events and values are materially lower; the fall being reflected at Liverpool. Crop news has been of a varied nature and appears to indicate some deterioration, but it has had practically no effect on values. In the yarn and cloth markets there have been many indications of an improvement in trade. Enquiry has broadened considerably and many offers are almost on a basis at which business is possible, but up to the present the actual turnover has not been large. What has been booked has been at prices which are unremunerative to producers and in fact in most cases show an actual loss but they serve to keep looms going which would otherwise have to stop. These looms are comprised principally of plain cloth of the lower grades, there being still a dearth of business for the better makes, but fortunately makers of these latter are not generally speaking so badly in want of orders as makers of the lower classes of goods. If business should continue to develop a stronger tone must rapidly be given to the weaker, but it is to be feared that the weakening in the raw material will have a restraining effect on buyers, for any uncertainty of values always limits enterprise as much as difference in price. This is likely to be felt especially at the present time when there is still such an absence of confidence in the stability of ruling rates. At the same time it is difficult to see how the fall in cotton can make any substantial decline unless it goes much further than it has done. As yet there is no material alteration in cloth quotations. India has been chiefly responsible for the increase in enquiry and quite a moderate amount of business has resulted. China and the smaller Far Eastern outlets remain quiet. From Egypt there is again better news of goods going into consumption.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains always to be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains to be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE BANK ROBBERY CASE.

The Criminal Sessions commenced yesterday, the sheriff, who emceed \$22,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank being sentenced to seven years' hard labour and the woman charged with receiving a part of the money being discharged. Addressing his Lordship on behalf of the male prisoner, who had pleaded guilty, for mitigation of sentence, Mr. Jenkin pointed out that prisoner, who was in receipt of about \$50 a month, had passing through his hands in cash anything from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year, and that temptation which assailed everybody at times, was in that case very exceptional. The prisoner had a desire to make the woman his concubine and his infatuation for her was such that he could not resist the abnormal temptation placed in his way.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said that in the absence of any evidence to the contrary he must assume that the salary paid to him was what was usually paid to men who had to perform the duties he had to perform. Fortunately for the Colony shroffs and other men in that position carried out their duties honestly throughout a long number of years until retirement. In this case the prisoner had apparently taken the opportunity, which had presented itself by a change in the arrangement of the staff of the bank, to steal a large sum of money. A sum of \$17,000 was still missing and unaccounted for. In the circumstances he could not do less than sentence him to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.

SHANGHAI COLLISION.

MISHAP TO BRITISH BOAT.

R.M.S. "MANTIS" DAMAGED.

While proceeding up river a few minutes after two o'clock on Sept. 16, the China Merchant ship "Kunping" collided with the R.M.S. "Mantis" which was lying at the Senior British Officer's buoy.

The "Kunping," which was coming in from Chefoo and Newchwang, was proceeding to the Kienyeuen Wharf where she was to berth. She had just passed the Public Gardens, when apparently the strong tide swung her round and carried her further up river in a parallel position.

In spite of all efforts on the part of her master, Captain Shepherd, she seemed to be unable to resume her proper course, and she was carried by the current to where the "Mantis" was anchored. Here the collision took place. The Chinese passengers on board the "Kunping" were calm throughout.

The "Mantis" received a hole in her bow, while the stem of the "Kunping" was injured. The damage of the latter vessel, however, is confined to the upper structure.

The "Kunping" was able to proceed up river where she will discharge her cargo and undergo repairs. The extent of the damage to the "Mantis" has not yet been learned, but about an hour after the accident she was towed to dock.

AMERICAN WEALTH.

20,000 MILLIONAIRES.

INCOME TAX ANALYSIS.

Analysis of the 1919 income tax returns has proceeded far enough to permit the announcement that there are 20,000 millionaires in the United States, with a family population of 50,000, or one to each 2100 population. In 1917 there were but 16,000, the bulk of the increase of 4000 being attributed to war fortunes. But not all of the 20,000 may actually have a million. The conclusion was reached by the number of persons acknowledging an income of at least \$50,000, the lowest probable return on a million. There are salaries, executives receiving \$50,000 or more who may not have accumulated anything like a million. Nearly 16,000 of the 20,000 confessed incomes ranging from \$50,000 to \$750,000; nearly from that to a million a year, and 162 had over a million income, where there were only 141 in 1917.

Approximately 4,000,000 heads of families filed income tax reports, at least half of these represented families whose annual income was \$2,000 or less.

The figures are presented by the Internal Revenue office for information of the public. What they may be twisted to mean will depend upon the individual bent of the commentator. One point of view that may be overlooked is that with the 50 per cent purchasing power of the dollar the bulk of these millionaires may be only half-millionaires at this time. On the same way of figuring there would appear to be 2,000,000 heads of families struggling with incomes worth \$1,000 or less.

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A MAJOR'S ADVENTURE.

DRAMATIC MID-NIGHT INCIDENTS.

SUSPICIOUS PORTER AND LADY'S KIDNE SHOES.

A story of midnight incidents at an Edinburgh hotel which was unfolded in the Divorce Court was, as Sir Ellis Hume Williams, K.C., remarked when telling it, capable of making a very creditable incident in a modern stage drama.

Mr. Justice Swift had before him the petition of Mr. William Patrick Urquhart, a retired Liverpool ship store merchant, living at the Hotel St. George, Liverpool, for the dissolution of the marriage with his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Kerr Urquhart, on the ground of her misconduct with Major Pollard.

REMARKED, 60 AND WIFE 24.

Sir Ellis Hume Williams stated that the petitioner was a man of 60 at the time of the marriage in 1917, while respondent was a girl of 24. Respondent had a sister named Mrs. Bowden, who lived in a flat in London, and Mrs. Urquhart had stayed with her. Major Pollard, the respondent, was in the habit of calling on Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, and apparently made Mrs. Urquhart's acquaintance in that way.

Ultimately, said counsel, after various adventures in various hotels, Major Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, and Mrs. Urquhart all went together to the North British Hotel, Edinburgh, where four rooms had been engaged in advance. On the night of June 25, 1919, the hotel porter was going his rounds at midnight when he saw the door of Mrs. Urquhart's room open. Mrs. Urquhart peeped out, and seeing the porter hastily withdrew. She returned, however, and placed outside the door a pair of shoes.

The porter was a man of discernment, and seeing that the shoes were so-called shoes which did not require cleaning, returned to a point of observation. The next thing he saw was the door of Major Pollard's room open. Major Pollard adopted similar precautions to the lady. He looked round and then walked in his pyjamas to Mrs. Urquhart's room.

"WHAT'S WRONG?"

Proceeding, Sir Ellis said that the porter then went to Major Pollard's room, locked the door, and took away the key, so that the Major could not get back into his room without ringing for the servants. Some private detectives who had been employed by the husband then joined the porter and after a conference in the passage they listened outside the door of Mrs. Urquhart's room.

They heard her speaking to Major Pollard. The porter and detectives then thought it was time to interrupt the couple, so they went and knocked at the door. The immediate effect of their knocking was that Major Pollard dashed out of bed into the bathroom. The detectives continued to knock at the door, and the lady called out "What's wrong?"

She ultimately opened the door, but Major Pollard was not there. The porter dashed to the bathroom and there, in his own expressive language, he "got him."

Major Pollard, when the porter asked him what he was doing, loudly asserted that he was just taking a bath. He was clad in his pyjamas and the time was 1:30 a.m. The porter told him that people caught in such circumstances in the hotel had to go at once. The man was told that he need not create a disturbance as they would go, and they left.

Petitioner, giving evidence, said he told respondent before the wedding that he did not intend to make any settlement on her. Within an hour or two of the time fixed for the wedding a gentleman called on him and petitioner thought he was a minister, but he turned out to be a Scottish lawyer. This gentleman presented petitioner with a deed of settlement ready drawn up for him to sign. Petitioner declined to sign.

Respondent, however, cried, and said she would not be married if he did not sign, and there was great trouble. Eventually petitioner signed under protest. There had since been litigation in the Chancery Court about the settlement, which stood for the present.

On the night that they went to Edinburgh respondent refused to sleep with him and occupied a separate room. On Dec. 29 she went to Glasgow and returned after about 10 days. On the day she returned she was obliged to occupy the room petitioner had in the hotel, but they slept in separate beds, and on the following day she got a room of her own. Two days later they separated. Subsequently information came to petitioner which caused him to file his petition.

The porter at the hotel and other witnesses gave evidence bearing out counsel's statement.

Sir Ellis said, he was satisfied that there had been misconduct between respondent and co-respondent at the Edinburgh hotel, and that the lady had committed adultery with the respondent. He would be doing justice in making the usual order as to the wife's costs. He granted a decree nisi, and being satisfied that respondent knew the respondent was a married woman, he ordered him to pay the costs of the proceedings.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES

PORK SAUSAGES

BEEF

LIVER

B. L. GNA

BRAWN

Made daily

TO-DAY'S SPECIALITY

OXFORD SAUSAGE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

SHIP'S CARGO DAMAGED.

CAPTAIN DISCHARGED.

"WEST HEBBURN," SECOND MISFORTUNE.

Discovery of a shipment of 2,000 sacks of sugar damaged to the extent of over \$100,000 on the steamer "West Hebburn" at San Francisco on August 20 resulted in the discharge of Captain I. Weith, master of the vessel, and most of the crew for reasons best known to the company, according to officials of the Robert Steamship Company, operators of the craft for the United States Shipping Board.

The "West Hebburn" arrived on August 10 from Manila via Hongkong and Oriental ports with a sugar shipment of 75,000 sacks and other merchandise. When stevedores started to discharge the shipment in No. 5 hatch, it was discovered that the shipment in that hold was filled with water.

An investigation revealed, according to those in charge, that the damage was caused by loading a shipment of hardwood logs on top of the sugar. When the vessel rolled in heavy weather the logs shifted, and in rolling around broke a huge pipe, permitting the water to flood the cargo.

A full investigation of the accident is now under way by officials of the Robert Dollar Company, the United States Shipping Board and consignees. This is the second time that the "West Hebburn" has suffered heavy damage to cargo shipments, within a period of five months. Last March the "West Hebburn" arrived in port with five feet of vegetable oil flooding her No. 3 hatch.

An investigation at that time showed that the oil leaked in faulty containers, had leaked and also that Japanese stevedores had loaded the vessel at Kobe, using iron hooks on the oil cans, puncturing them.

A complaint at that time was lodged by the company and Shipping Board against Lloyds' British surveyor for permitting the vessel to clear with oil loaded in faulty containers. The damage at that time resulted in a loss in excess of \$100,000, reports stated.

Officials of the Robert Dollar Company in San Francisco denied reports that the damage was caused by sabotage among members of the crew, although it was stated that friction had arisen during the voyage. A full investigation is being conducted by the Robert Dollar Company and officials of the Shipping Board to place responsibility for the accident and loading of the logs on top of the sugar.

The "West Hebburn" is a vessel of 3,459 tons and was built under war-time contracts for the account of the Government. Captain Weeden has been appointed to command the vessel, relieving Captain Weith. An entire new crew, according to reports, also will be placed on the vessel.

LIZARD-BIRD FOUND.

EXTINCT FOR 1,000,000 YEARS.

ZOOLOGIST'S REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Professor Beale, of the New York Zoological Society, who has been engaged for some time in making researches into the bird and insect life of British Guiana, reports that he has discovered a bird supposed to be extinct for a million years, states a *Democrat* correspondent.

The bird resembles a small lizard, and lives in the bark along the river shore.

Dr. Chalmers Mitchell told a *Daily Mail* reporter that news of the discovery had not been communicated to the scientific world. Professor Beale, he said, was a well-known zoologist, and the discovery of the new bird will be awaited with interest. No bird has been known to zoologists could be said to have been extinct for a million years.

BRITAIN'S RECOVERY.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

PROSPERITY OF THE WORLD.

The American Ambassador (Mr. J. W. Davis) on leaving England for two months' holiday at home, was entertained at luncheon by the American Luncheon Club in London. Mr. J. B. Macleod presided.

The Lord Chancellor, proposing the toast of "The American Ambassador," said that Mr. Davis was going back to America as one who had watched with anxiety and deep insight the affairs of Europe in the time of crisis. He realized, as his countrymen, to whatever school of politics they belonged, were realizing more and more, that in the days that lay in front, the United States of America had the power to render to civilization services not less than those rendered in the dark days of the war. (Cheers.)

The difficulties to be faced now were different from those during the war, but it was impossible to be blind to the gravity of European conditions to-day. He profoundly believed the American nation as a whole completely realized the extent of the peril to-day and of the close association with that peril of the very maintenance of the fabric of European civilization. He believed they realized that they and they alone in association with ourselves, had the strength and the force to enable the world to cope as victoriously with the social, economic and revolutionary difficulties of the present as with the menace of Germany during the war. (Cheers.)

The American Ambassador said that he was returning to the United States after an absence of two years to receive information of what had occurred there during that period and to carry back with him such information as he might be able to contribute on this side of the water. The functions of a diplomat, as he conceived them, were to act as an interpreter between nations rather than of nations—(cheers)—and he must endeavor to carry in his mind the conditions both of the country from which he came and those of the country to which he was accredited. When he came here 18 months ago he found a country that had made for four years unparalleled exertions in the mightiest war the world had ever known. It was filled with houses, hardly one of which had escaped the visit of the Great Destroyer. Commerce was dislocated in large part and in part abandoned, because of the major demands of the country's safety and security. He had seen the people lay aside the armour which had clothed them on the field of battle and turn without hesitation to the heavy task of peace. They had made a commercial and financial recovery unequalled by any similar people in a similar emergency in all the pages of history. He would hail his fellow-countrymen, too, how this people so burdened by loss had not slumped for a moment from bearing their share in the great work of reconstruction that lay outside their boundaries, and they they had from the day of the Armistice laboured unceasingly to build up again the prosperity of the world. (Cheers.)

The Chairman on behalf of the American Luncheon Club, presented the American Ambassador with early editions of books by Millard and Ben Jonson and a volume on Christian Prayers published in 1900.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from Page 5.)

JAPAN PORTS.

Sept. 21 - J.O.L.	Timaneok
22 - J.O.S.	Yatsushiro
23 - N.Y.K.	Kiyo Maru
24 - P.O.	Alipore
25 - R.I.A.	Torilla
26 - M.M.	Porto
27 - R.F.	(D. & Co.) Africa
28 - P.O.	Tenoco
29 - P.O.	Norara
30 - E.A.	Eastern
31 - R.F.	Nelara
1 - N.Y.K.	(D. & Co.) Hokuto M.
2 - P.O.	Nelara
3 - N.Y.K.	(D. & Co.) Rorono M.

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.

Sept. 21 - O.P.O.S.	Empress of Asia
22 - W.L.	West Ivan
23 - W.L.	Eastern Mariner
24 - O.S.K.	Arabia Maru
25 - W.L.	Merilla Maru
26 - C.P.O.S.	Empress of Russia
27 - C.P.O.S.	Monteagle
28 - C.P.O.S.	Empress of Russia
29 - C.P.O.S.	Empress of Japan
30 - C.P.O.S.	Empress of Japan
31 - C.P.O.S.	Empress of Russia

VICTORIA.

Sept. 21 - W.L.	West Ivan
22 - W.L.	Eastern Mariner
23 - O.S.K.	Arabia Maru
24 - N.Y.K.	Kiyo Maru
25 - C.P.O.S.	Merilla Maru
26 - W.L.	Merilla Maru
27 - N.Y.K.	Tajima Maru

SEATTLE.

Sept. 21 - W.L.	West Ivan
22 - W.L.	Eastern Mariner
23 - O.S.K.	Arabia Maru
24 - N.Y.K.	Kiyo Maru
25 - C.P.O.S.	Merilla Maru
26 - W.L.	Merilla Maru
27 - N.Y.K.	Tajima Maru
28 - R.F.	Typhoons
29 - R.F.	Typhoons
30 - R.F.	Typhoons
31 - R.F.	Typhoons

TACOMA.

Sept. 21 - W.L.	West Ivan
22 - W.L.	Eastern Mariner
23 - O.S.K.	Arabia Maru
24 - W.L.	Merilla Maru

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sept. 21 - C.W.S.	China
22 - S.D.	West Hiram
23 - T.K.K.	Kiyo Maru
24 - S.D.	Elkton
25 - D.L.	West Hiram
26 - P.M.S.	Colombia
27 - T.K.K.	Siberia Maru
28 - D.L.	West Ivan
29 - T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru
30 - C.M.S.	Nelara
31 - N.Y.K.	Shinyo Maru
1 - T.K.K.	Penn Maru

LOS ANGELES.

Oct. 13 - L.A.P.N.	Vinita
Nov. 4 - L.A.P.N.	West Hiram
Dec. 1 - L.A.P.N.	West Montop

VALPARAISO.

Nov. 2 - T.K.K.	Feijo Maru
Jan. 10 - T.K.K.	Kiyo Maru

CUBA.

Sept. 22 - S. & D.	Chipchung
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NEW YORK.

(Via Panama.)

Oct. 10 - A.T.	Celtic Prince
11 - A.L.	Merilla Maru
12 - D.L.	Harold D. Mar.
13 - O.S.K.	Sumatra Maru
14 - A.L.	City of Joliet
15 - B.F.	Tydena

BOSTON.

Oct. 1 - R.F.	City of Dunkirk
12 - N.Y.K.	Merilla Maru
Nov. 10 - A. & O.	General Church
Dec. 1 - B.F.	City of Agria
20 - B.F.	Rorono

DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.

(Via Durban, Arica, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Mauritius.)

Nov. 2 - O.S.K.	Canada Maru
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EUROPEAN PORTS.

BRINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.

Oct. 2 - E.T.	(D. & Co.) Hangania
Nov. 7 - L.T.	(D. & Co.) Africa

GENOA.

Sept. 21 - C. & S.	Glenariff
Oct. 1 - B.F.	Titan
Nov. 1 - B.F.	Polara
Dec. 31 - B.F.	Demodocus

MARSEILLES.

Sept. 24 - P. & O.	Rhiva
25 - M.M.	Paul Locat
26 - N.Y.K.	Totomaru
27 - B.F.	Titan
28 - P. & O.	Nankin
29 - M.M.	Armand Bobit
30 - B.F.	Euryptus
31 - P. & O.	Kabanga
1 - N.Y.K.	Wakana Maru
2 - B.F.	Tokanoe
3 - B.F.	Idomeneus

LONDON.

Sept. 24 - P. & O.	Rhiva
25 - G. & S.	Glenariff
26 - M.M.	Atlas Maru
27 - B.F.	Totomaru
28 - P. & O.	Nankin
29 - M.M.	Armand Bobit
30 - B.F.	Euryptus
31 - P. & O.	Kabanga
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14 - N.Y.K.	Wakana Maru

WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 27d. 11A. 35m.—Warning to Hongkong, Manila, and Coast Ports.—A typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 15° N. Long. 115° E., moving W. N. E. at 10 m.p.h. Warning to Hongkong, Manila, and Coast Ports.—A severe typhoon within 30 miles of Lat. 15° N. Long. 105° E., moving W. N. E. at 10 m.p.h. Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok, Wahaia, and Tsuru, and slightly at other stations; the anticyclone has passed into the Pacific. A typhoon developed yesterday to the south of the Farallones and is now entering the coast to the south of Tsuru. An old typhoon is situated to the S.W. of Guam, moving W. N. E.

Hongkong, Manila for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, C18 inches. Total since January 1st, 90.90 inches, against an average of 74.43 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on September 28d.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. fresh to strong; cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel. E. to S. wind, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Liancoo. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1920. a.m.

Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
5 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
6 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
7 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
8 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
9 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
10 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
11 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
12 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
1 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
2 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
3 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
4 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
5 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
6 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
7 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
8 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
9 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
10 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
11 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
12 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLARKE, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 28, 1920.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in 11 feet, tenth and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, by time sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, lightning, overcast, passing showers, squalls, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, &c.

7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

September 28 to 27, 1920.

Hour	High Water	Low Water
1 a.m.	2.1	2.1
2 a.m.	2.1	2.1
3 a.m.	2.1	2.1
4 a.m.	2.1	2.1
5 a.m.	2.1	2.1
6 a.m.	2.1	2.1
7 a.m.	2.1	2.1
8 a.m.	2.1	2.1
9 a.m.	2.1	2.1
10 a.m.	2.1	2.1
11 a.m.	2.1	2.1
12 a.m.	2.1	2.1
1 p.m.	2.1	2.1
2 p.m.	2.1	2.1
3 p.m.	2.1	2.1
4 p.m.	2.1	2.1
5 p.m.	2.1	2.1
6 p.m.	2.1	2.1
7 p.m.	2.1	2.1
8 p.m.	2.1	2.1
9 p.m.	2.1	2.1
10 p.m.	2.1	2.1
11 p.m.	2.1	2.1
12 a.m.	2.1	2.1

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
5 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
6 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
7 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
8 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
9 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
10 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
11 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
12 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
1 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
2 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
3 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
4 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
5 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
6 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
7 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
8 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
9 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
10 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
11 p.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—
12 a.m.	30.15	61	—	—	—	—

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PERIL OF FOOD PRICES.

LONDON, September 18th. Speaking at the Green Exhibition in London, Mr. McCurdy, the Food Controller, declared that, apart from a possible coal strike, food prices by Christmas would have risen to such an extent as would make a working class family's weekly food bills 5s. 6d. more than last Christmas. He added that the crucial time as regards food prices had not yet come. It would come when the people of Central Europe became competitors in the world's markets with ourselves.

FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

PARIS, September 28th. Influential persons are taking measures to induce M. Millerand to withdraw his refusal to stand for the presidency. The opinion is expressed that the exceptional unanimity being demonstrated in favour of his candidature has begun to shake his resistance, and if he consents to stand, he will be elected unopposed by a great majority.

B. N. B. CO.

CHARGES MIT.

LETTER FROM LORD MILNER.

H. L. the Governor of British North Borneo has cabled Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co., Ltd., the Hongkong agents of the British North Borneo Co., to the effect that the following letter has been received from the Colonial Office by the Chartered Company, asking that it be given publicity in the Hongkong Press:—

"I am directed by Viscount Milner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 16 and August 13 forwarding a Report by the President of the British North Borneo Company on the allegations made against the Company's administration in North Borneo. Lord Milner having perused the Report has caused the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society to be informed that in his opinion the charges against the Company's administration in these circumstances His Lordship does not propose to take any action in the matter unless and until the Society can produce fresh evidence of a nature which would necessitate further investigation."

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 4 p.m. yesterday:—

Typhoon in about 114° Long. 15° Lat. moving West.

MENTHOLATUM the BEST REMEDY



FOR COLD IN THE HEAD WHEN APPLIED IN THE NOSE.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

THE CAPITAL SHIP.

SUBMARINE MENACE REDUCED.

ACTIVE ROLE IN THE WAR.

We are rather apt, says *Truth*, to regard the capital ship as having justified herself in a passive way only during the Great War. Yet she played a very large and active role. The Falklands fight, the one decisive strategic battle of the campaign, was a capital ship achievement. So was the determining of the otherwise doubtful issue at Heligoland Bight. The Dogger Bank performance stopped murder and run attacks on defenceless towns. Curiously enough the one great capital ship set piece of the war was the least conclusive of them all.

So far from the premier fleet unit having weakened her role by the experiences of the great struggle, she emerged stronger than ever. Beatty realised this. There are clearly many who do not. It seems safe to predict that when our next battleship is designed she will be so far torpedo-proof as to reduce the submarine menace to a negligible quantity. The aerial menace may remain. But here again, this can be more effectively countered in a capital ship than in a smaller craft. Size gives scope for defensive qualities in the way of armour over vital parts, the mounting of a formidable array of anti-aircraft batteries, and the carrying of aeroplanes as a means of offensive defence.

The s.s. "Lung Mow," which had her nose broken in an encounter with the rocks above Ichang, returned from Shanghai on September 11 with the damage perfectly repaired and continued her journey for Chungking next morning.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Hathong," Capt. Cassmore, 1,270 tons, arrived this morning at 8.30 a.m. from Swatow with 370 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Telares," Captain Riepenhausen, 4,821 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Singapore with 1,468 tons of general cargo and 104 tons of mail.

The s.s. "Katori Maru," Captain Yoshikawa, 6,145 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Shanghai with 3,453 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Skuld," Capt. Kahrilson, 649 tons, arrived this morning at 4 a.m. from Saigon with 1,600 tons of rice and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Mentor," Capt. Warrall, sails for London via Singapore at 4 p.m. to-day with 500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hochsee," Captain Guereiro, sails for Swatow at 1 p.m. to-day with 150 tons of general cargo.

CLEARINGS.

The s.s. "Phuempun," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Saigon at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Telares," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Shanghai at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Hopsang," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Tsingtao via Swatow and Shanghai at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Eenavon," British, cleared to-day, and will sail for Yokohama via Nagasaki and Kobe at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MADRISE E. HANDMAN.

TO-NIGHT.

(WEDNESDAY) 28th Sept.

"GENERAL POST."

TO-MORROW.

THURSDAY, 29th.

"THE YELLOW TICKET."

FRIDAY, 30th.

"BILLYBLYND."

SATURDAY, 31st.

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY."

SUNDAY, 1st Oct.

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

TUESDAY, 2nd Oct.

"SACRED AND PROFANE LOVE."

PRICES: — 5s, 4s, 3s, 2s, 1s.

Navy & Military half price to 2s & 1s.

Bookings at MOULTREY.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock is interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and when mails are advertised to close before 8 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

OUTWARD MAIL.

FRIDAY, September 24.

Shanghai—Per SZECHUEN.

Shanghai—Per KINTA.

SATURDAY, September 25.

Japan—Per TANDA.

MONDAY, September 27.

Calcutta—Per KIRIN MARU.

WEDNESDAY, September 29.

Straits—Per KITANO MARU.

OUTWARD MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, September 23.

Swatow, "Shanghai and North China—Per HOPANG, 5 p.m.

San Francisco—Per UNOAK, 5 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per BENAYON, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 24.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Takao—Per KOSU MARU, 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per PHUOMPENH, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-NING, 10 a.m.

Australia and New Zealand via PORT DARWIN—Per KANOWNA, 10 a.m.

Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per CHINA, 10.30 a.m.

Australia and New Zealand via PORT DARWIN—Per KANOWNA, 10.30 a.m.

Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per CHINA, 10.30 a.m.

Australia and New Zealand via PORT DARWIN—Per KANOWNA, 10.30 a.m.

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Australia and New Zealand via PORT DARWIN—Per KANOWNA, 10.30 a.m.

Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE No. 1748. CORONET THE No. 1748.

TO-NIGHT, at 5.15 & 9.15 P.M.

BLANCHE SWEET

— IN —

Bret Harte's famous story.

"FIGHTING CRESSY."

AROUND THE TOWN. CHRISTY COMEDY.

THE STRING BAND